

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.03

September 17, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76. 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 80. 70

September 17, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85. 74

2906

晚八十二月七年寅甲

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

四拜禮 號七拾月九年亥癸

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

BAD ROADS MAKE GERMAN RETREAT DIFFICULT.

600 More Prisoners and 12 Guns Captured.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

General Killed.

Sept. 16th, 5.20 a.m.
A supplementary casualty list which has been published includes the name of Brigadier General Neil Douglas Findley, C.B., among the killed.

Brigadier General Neil Douglas Findley had been in command of the Royal Artillery 1st Division since 1910. He was a son of the late Mr. T. D. Findley of Easterhill, Lanarkshire, and married a daughter of Mr. T. Lloyd of Minard Castle, Argyllshire, in 1892. His widow and two daughters mourn his loss. He entered the army in 1878 and served in the Hazara Expedition of 1888 (despatches twice, Queen's medal and six clasps). His home was at Frimley in Surrey and he was created C. B. in 1905. He was 55 years of age.

Expecting Trouble.

Sept. 16, 5.20 a.m.
It is stated in Ghent that the German garrison at Brussels has been strengthened and now numbers six thousand, with mitrailleuses posted in the boulevards and in the railway stations.

China Threatened.

Sept. 16, 5.20 a.m.
A telegram from Peking states that the German Charge d'Affaires has notified China that his Government reserves to itself the right to deal with China and exact compensation for the latter's alleged breach of neutrality in permitting the landing of Japanese troops.

Exchange of Congratulations.

Sept. 16, 6 a.m.
The Czar has telegraphed to President Poincaré to congratulate him upon the brilliant victory.
President Poincaré replied congratulating the Czar upon the Russian victory in Galicia. The French Government, he said, was confident it would soon be followed by other dazzling successes in Germany and Austria. He adds that France is determined to continue the conflict with the utmost energy.

Russia Still Advancing.

Sept. 15, 6.50 p.m.
A message from Petrograd states that Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, telegraphs that the Russians have crossed the Lower San river without resistance by the enemy, who continue to retreat.
The despatch adds: We have reached Mosciak after occupying Grodek and are now within one day's march of Przemyśl.
There was no fighting in East Prussia yesterday.

The Canadian Contingent.

Sept. 16, 6 a.m.
A message from Ottawa states that two regiments of cavalry will accompany the first Canadian contingent.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Servian Success.

Sept. 16, 6 a.m.
The Servians have occupied Visegrad, (a small town in the district of Sarajevo, Bosnia.)

Warship Recalled.

Sept. 16, 6 a.m.
The Italian cruiser Piemonte, has been recalled to Venice from Somaliland.

Rain Makes Retreat Difficult.

Sept. 16, 4.25 p.m.
The Press Bureau reports that the enemy is still occupying a strong position north of the Aisne and fighting is proceeding along the whole line.

The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and is now on the line: Varennes, Connevoye and Ornes.

The Allies have occupied Rheims.
Six hundred prisoners and twelve guns were captured yesterday by the corps on the right of the British.

Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the German army in their retreat.

Advance Continues.

Sept. 16, 2.25 a.m.
A Paris official message, issued at eleven o'clock, says:
Our armies on the Left wing are in close contact with the enemy's whole front, along the heights north of the Aisne and west and north of Rheims.

Verdun Not Attacked.

Our advance between Argonne and the Meuse continues.
A German official statement that the army of the Crown Prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun is untrue.
Verdun has never been attacked. The fort of Troyon only has been bombarded, but is now free.
There is nothing to report on our Right wing.

KING GEORGE AND CZAR.

TEXT OF PERSONAL MESSAGES.

British Support Asked for Russia.

Home papers on August 5 were authorised to publish the following documents:

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan (St. Petersburg).
Foreign Office, August 1, 1914, 3.30 a.m.

You should at once apply for an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, and convey to him the following personal message from the King:

My Government has received the following statement from the German Government:

On July 29th the Russian Emperor requested the German Emperor by telegraph to mediate between Russia and Austria. The Emperor immediately declared his readiness to do so. He informed the Russian Emperor of this by telegraph, and took the required action at Vienna. Without waiting for the result of this action, Russia mobilised against Austria. By telegraph, the German Emperor pointed out to the Russian Emperor that hereby his attempt at mediation would be rendered illusory. The Emperor further asked the Russian Emperor to suspend the military operations against Austria. This, however, did not happen. In spite of this, the German Government continued its mediation in Vienna. In this matter the German Government have gone to the furthest limit of what can be suggested to a Sovereign State which is the ally of Germany.

Suggested by England.

The proposals made by the German Government in Vienna were conceived entirely on the lines suggested by Great Britain, and the German Government recommended them in Vienna for their serious consideration. They were taken into consideration in Vienna this morning. During the deliberations of the (Austrian) Cabinet, and before they were concluded, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg reported the mobilisation of the entire Russian Army and Fleet.

Owing to this action on the part of Russia, the Austrian answer to the German proposals for mediation, which were still under consideration, was not given. This action on the part of Russia is also directed against Germany; that is to say, the Power whose mediation had been invoked by the Russian Emperor.

We were bound to reply with serious counter-measures to this action, which we were obliged to consider as hostile, unless we were prepared to endanger the safety of our country. We are unable to remain inactive in face of the Russian mobilisation on our frontier. We have therefore informed Russia that, unless she were prepared to suspend within twelve hours the warlike measures against Germany and Austria, we should be obliged to mobilise, and this would mean war. We have asked France if she would remain neutral during a German-Russian war.

"Everything in my Power." I cannot help thinking that some misunderstanding has produced this deadlock. I am not anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the whole world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove the misunderstanding which I feel must have occurred, and to leave still open

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, making an announcement regarding the placing of Home Rule on the Statute Book, said the Government would introduce next session an Amending Bill. He had the best hopes that a satisfactory and permanent settlement might then be reached. Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the patriotism of the Ulster Volunteers in going into active service. Any coercion of Ulster was, he said, absolutely unthinkable, and the Government was honestly desirous to act reasonably and equitably to all.

Unfairly Treated.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Opposition had been unfairly treated regarding Home Rule but would continue to support the Government by every means in their power during the war. The Opposition, however, would not participate in any further Home Rule discussion with the Government.

The Suspensory Bill passed all its stages in the House of Commons.

Government Protests.

The House of Lords postponed the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, then passed, despite Government protests all stages of Lord Lansdowne's Suspensory Bill.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond invited Mr. Asquith to address a great recruiting meeting in Dublin and emphasised that what was once the broken arm of England had become her strongest bulwark.

grounds for negotiation and possible peace. If you think I can in any way contribute to that all-important purpose, I will do everything in my power to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the Powers concerned. I feel confident that you are as anxious as I am that all that is possible should be done to secure the peace of the world.

Reply of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Majesty King George:

I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not German Ambassador this afternoon presented a Note to my Government declaring war. Ever since presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade, Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. Object of that action was to crush Serbia and make her a vassal of Austria. Effort of this would have been to upset balance of power in Balkans which is of such vital interest to my Empire.

Every Proposal Rejected.

Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when favourable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Serbia forced me to order a partial mobilisation, though in view of the threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilisation owing to quickness with which Germany can mobilise in comparison with Russia.

I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilisation, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

AMERICAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 16.
A Washington message states that American troops have been ordered to withdraw from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

PEACE TREATIES.

SIGNED BY AMERICA.

London, Received Sept. 16.

Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, has signed Peace Treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain and China.

military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me as I had given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued.

In this solemn hour, I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you.

THE THAMES.

National Defence Precautions.

The following notice to mariners appears in a Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday:

The following notice has been issued by the Admiralty on September 14, 1914:

"For purposes of national defence it is considered necessary that certain channels in the approaches to the Thames should be closed. All incoming vessels flying foreign flags and all British vessels from all foreign and colonial ports must call at the new pilot station now established in the vicinity of the Tongue Light Vessel or at one of the established pilot stations, viz. the Sunk Light Vessel, Margate, Deal and Dover, and be conducted to their destinations by a licensed pilot. All outgoing vessels of the same description must before sailing obtain the services of a licensed pilot to conduct them to sea. All incoming vessels not included in the above, before leaving their port of departure for the Thames, and all similar outgoing vessels, must obtain instructions from the nearest Customs Authorities as to the channels to be used. These arrangements are to take effect from noon Monday, September 14, 1914."

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.M. Harbour Master, &c.

Chinese Naval Minister's Trip to the South.

President Yuan has sent Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy, to the southern provinces to inspect the various warships in the different ports. Some time ago the President ordered the naval authorities in the South to take special care in protecting the life and property of the foreign residents as most of the foreign warships have been withdrawn from the Chinese waters. The present mission of the Minister of Navy is to see whether the various ships are properly distributed to the various ports and whether the measures taken by the authorities are adequate for this purpose.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Allies have occupied Rheims.

Six hundred German prisoners have been captured on the right of the British.

A supplementary casualty list shows that Brigadier General N. Findley has been killed.

The House of Lords has postponed the second reading of the Disestablishment Bill.

Two regiments of cavalry are to accompany the first Canadian contingent.

The German Crown Prince's Army has been further driven back.

The heavy roads are increasing the difficulties of the German Army in its retreat.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond invited Mr. Asquith to address a great recruiting meeting in Dublin.

The Germans are still occupying a strong position north of the Aisne and fighting is proceeding along the whole line.

The Russians have crossed the Lower San without resistance from the enemy, who continue to retreat.

Congratulatory telegrams have passed between the Czar and President Poincaré on the recent victories.

The Government's Suspensory Bill, applying to Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment, has passed the House of Commons.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Messages from the Kaiser to the Czar are given to-day.

General news and articles on China's neutrality and the events leading to the war appear on page 3.

A list of absolute and conditional articles of contraband appears in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

The fifth of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Sale of Cloths and Sporting Goods—G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 19.
Sale of Cloths and Sporting Goods—G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank.
Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Monday, September 21.
Sale of furniture—Budree Villa, Shaikwan Road—G. P. Lammer—3 p.m.


Sale of Hat sewing and making machines—G. P. Lammer—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 23.
Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Japan and War.

The arms of Great Britain having been cast with those of France and Russia against a common enemy Japan has promptly rallied to the support of her ally. A further consideration prompting the action being her complementary agreement with those Powers with whom her ally has taken sides. Whether Japan's efforts will be restricted to Eastern Asia is a matter which is known only to the diplomats of the nations concerned and, doubtless, it depends very much upon circumstances. Japan's policy was no doubt thoroughly sounded before she sent her ultimatum to Germany and that she is in constant consultation with her ally is evidenced by the close cooperation of their respective squadrons in Eastern waters. In any case there is a fourth Power in the field to come into the final reckoning with Germany now that events have taken something akin to definite shape.

China Mail.

The Fighting in France.

It is clear from the most reliable sources that the Germans have been seriously repulsed in France. They were, according to no less an authority than Field Marshal French, attempting to operate in the manner that was so successful at Sedan during the Franco-German War, and their movements were on a gigantic scale. Had they been successful it would doubtless have been a very serious calamity for the Allies, but, outdoing their strategy, the Anglo-French commanders have inflicted defeat after defeat at several points. The consequence has been that the German strategic movement is completely nullified and their Army almost helpless. During the past few days they have been compelled to retreat incessantly with the victorious Allies in close pursuit. This seems to prove what we have always held that British and French troops are much better adapted to offensive rather than defensive movements. At certain points the Germans made strenuous efforts to retrieve their position, but up till the present they have done so unsuccessfully.

Daily News.

The Panama Canal.

News of the progress of the war during the past six weeks has monopolised public interest to the exclusion of practically all other topics which in times of peace would be regarded as of first-class public interest. Among these items is the announcement which we see in American papers received by the mail on Tuesday that the Panama Canal is now open to the commerce of the world. "On August 15th the steamship Arcon, owned by the United States War Department, with many notable people on board, made the official passage which signified the opening of the Canal. The steamer had cargo on board too, and her passage is thus described as that of the first commercial voyage through the Canal. Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Canal and the Governor of the zone, watched the operations closely and is reported to have been manifestly pleased at the improved handling of the locks. The Arcon went through the Gatun Locks in seventy minutes, a speed not previously equalled, and the passage through the other locks is described as being correspondingly rapid.

Red Cross Engineering Commission.

The first stage of the work of the Red Cross Engineering Commission that is examining into the feasibility of the Hwai river conservancy project is finished, and Colonel William L. Sbert accompanied by Professor D. W. Mead, head of the department of hydraulics in the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. A. P. Davies, Chief Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, have left Shanghai for the Hongho country with members of the staff of engineers who are working on the project.

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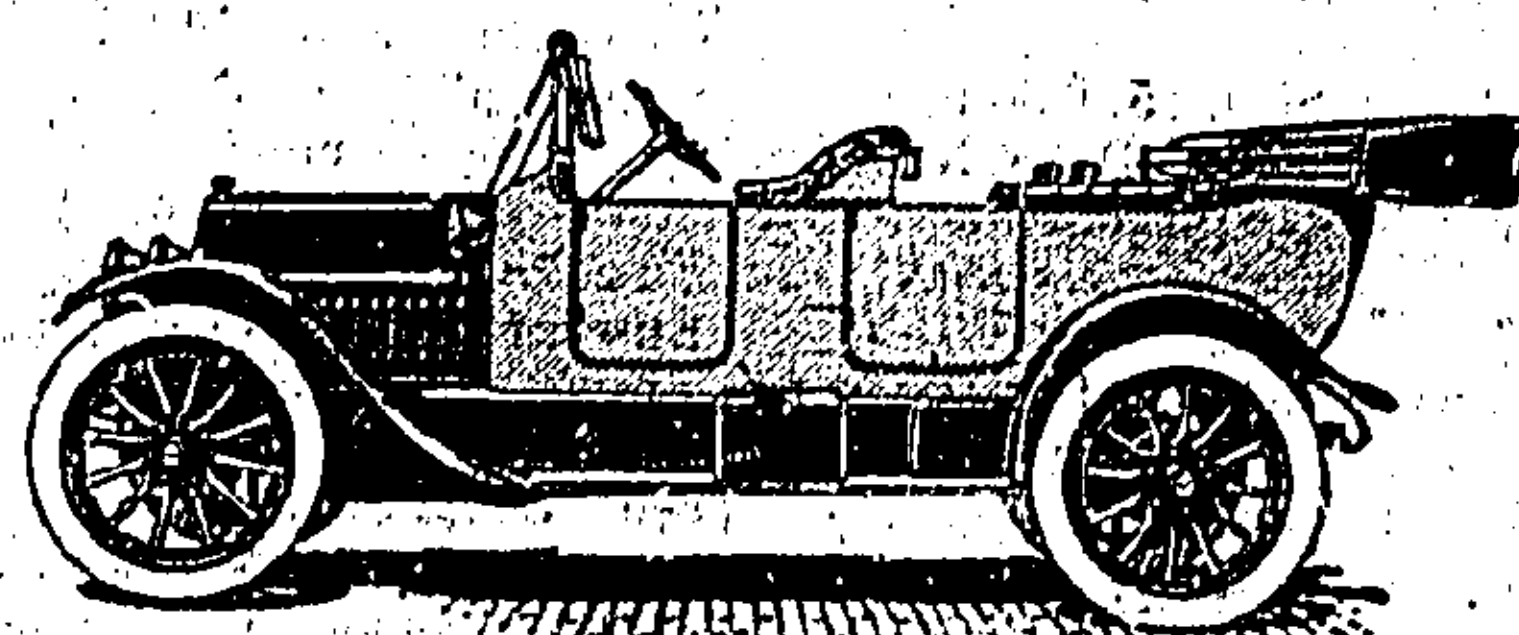
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GENERAL NEWS.

Married in Haste.
Prince Oscar, fifth son of the Kaiser, and Countess Ida Von Bismarck, a lady in waiting, owing to the risk of war, were formally married in the Kaiser's presence at the Castle of Bellevue, it is stated, on the evening of July 31, though the ceremony had been fixed for September.

People Who Talked During Prayers.
The Bishop of Worcester declined the presidency of the Three Choirs Festival, which is about to take place in the cathedral. He stated that he has to ask himself whether the festival was proper in a consecrated house of God. Very slowly and with reluctance he had come to the conviction that it was not. Although the behaviour at Worcester was as good as at any other festival, on a recent festival persons of a certain communion deliberately did not join in the prayers because they did not hold it to be divine service, but sat and conversed even during the Lord's Prayer. When seats were sold at various prices, and the whole or almost the whole of the receipts were given, not to the charity, but to the performers and to the cost of the performance, then he shrank from such an arrangement. Charity was little helped, if at all, by the performance. Responsibility for the use of the cathedral lay with the Dean and Chapter, and he did not desire to infringe their liberty. So he had made no move to stop the festival. He had declined the presidency, but the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Coventry, had accepted it.

Tropical Medicine.
At the meeting of the British Medical Association in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in the section of Tropical Medicine, on July 30, the latest developments in connection with beri-beri were discussed by Dr. Fraser (Kuala Lumpur). Dr. Fraser defended the theory that beri-beri arose in the Malay Peninsula and elsewhere in the Orient through the consumption of polished rice. There was abundant evidence that it was not a communicable disease. Beri-beri was, after all, one form of polyneuritis—a condition which might be induced by a variety of causes. Dr. Fraser (London) said he had no doubt that beri-beri was the result of one-sided diet, like scurvy, but they had to be careful not to suppose that rice was the only or real likely cause of the disease. The President agreed that there were instances where it was very difficult to explain beri-beri by the rice theory. Mr. P. H. Behr discussed the recent researches in Spain, a specific disease of tropical and sub-tropical countries. The disease was, he said, prevalent in Ceylon among Europeans, although it might occur among natives as well. A resolution was passed expressing regret at the illness of Sir Patrick Manson, who had by his work conferred great benefits on humanity.

Before the War.
The situation in Germany immediately before war was declared on Aug. 4 was that no telegrams of any kind were accepted unless written in the German language, and all Press telegrams were being censored. It is stated, however, that mounted police are on duty all around the Reichsbank to prevent the public from possibly storming the bank in their anxiety to get metal money. From the same source it is reported that even silver is growing scarcer. At restaurants customers are asked to pay in "exact change" as they do not like giving back "good" silver for paper bills. Gold cannot be obtained at all, either in shops, restaurants, cafes, post offices, or banks. Many tradespeople are refusing to accept paper money in payment of housewives' weekly bills. The big hotels and other such places refuse to accept the "travellers' cheques" used by Americans in such large quantities at this season of the year. Even the great banks are refusing to honour letters of credit issued to American tourists by American banks. Every body with funds has been buying up supplies of provisions for weeks. It is obvious, therefore, that the wholesale supplies have been commandeered for weeks by the military authorities.—London and China Express.

NOTICE

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THE NEUTRALITY OF
CHINA.

The Reason for a War Zone.

When war broke out among the European powers, China was one of the very first to declare her neutrality. What is more, says the *N. C. Daily News*, it may now be divulged without breach of confidence, she did her utmost first to offer her good offices for a peaceful settlement of the international differences, in accordance with the Hague Convention, and, when the attempt failed, as it was almost bound to fail, secondly to limit the zone of war, in particular to prevent hostilities from being carried out in the Far East.

The second attempt also failed with the presentation of the Japanese ultimatum regarding Tsingtau, and the subsequent declaration of war. The only course left to China was to observe a strict neutrality. That she has done so and done so successfully is known to all. She has religiously observed all the provisions of the international conventions to the letter. She has even gone further and has promulgated the twenty-four Articles of Neutrality which go beyond not only the requirements of international law, but also the municipal law of any country; for example, the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain.

Nor has her neutrality been a mere paper neutrality. To take but one example, in less than a month since the neutrality the authorities have actually disarmed and interned no fewer than nine war vessels found in Chinese waters belonging to Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan, besides several others undergoing the same process. It is evident that China's conduct has been an exemplary one.

An Embarrassing Position.

It had been hoped, though it was a faint hope, that Japan would not resort to arms in the event of German non-compliance with the ultimatum. When it was apparent that Japan would employ force, China had still a right to expect that the belligerents would co-operate with her in her difficult task of maintaining neutrality under anomalous conditions by respecting her neutrality, as indeed they are enjoined so to do according to international treaties to which they are signatories. But Germany has for several weeks made military preparations on Chinese territory, British and German men-of-war have exchanged shots in Chinese territorial waters and finally on Wednesday morning last a Japanese force landed at Lungkow. It seems, then, that it would be impossible for China to preserve her neutrality, owing to the action of the belligerents. China's position is sufficiently embarrassing as well as anomalous. Were she to use force against the allies to oppose their landing, she should, in order to be impartial, also use force to oust the Germans from Tsingtau because, though leased, that place is still according to

treaty Chinese territory and the Germans have a right to make military preparations. Such a course is obviously impracticable. To ignore the situation would be to put herself in a false position and expose herself to complaints from both sides.

A War Zone.
The third and only course left was to face and deal with the extra-legal condition of things in a frank and open manner. By following the precedent in regard to Linotung in the Russo-Japanese War, she can declare that within a specified area she would not be responsible for the acts of the belligerents. This step she has taken in the shape of a circular Note to the Legations. She has been careful to safeguard her territorial and administrative rights and the persons and properties of all her citizens within the area.

In being compelled by force of circumstances to take such a step, China deserves the fullest sympathy and approval of all nations. She has done her best to maintain neutrality in all her territories, and it is only when unavoidable circumstances compel her that she has taken this, to her, disagreeable step. It is admittedly anomalous, but the situation itself is anomalous. After all it is the most neutral measure she can take under the circumstances. She has acted in a spirit of neutrality.

EVENTS LEADING
TO THE WAR.

The German Point of View.

The German Government has issued a white book recounting the events leading up to the war and giving the text of the telegrams exchanged between the German Emperor and the Russian Emperor. The Government insists that it worked shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in mediatory action and supported every proposal in Vienna from which it thought a peaceful solution could be hoped.

On July 30th the German

Government forwarded to Vienna the British proposal, which as a basis laid down that Austria ought after the invasion of Serbia, which had then taken place, to dictate her conditions there. Germany assumed that Russia would accept this basis, but while negotiations were pending news came of Russian mobilization measures and the assembly of Russian troops on the Prussian frontier, and left no doubt that Russian mobilization against Germany was in full progress.

While such measures were

being denied to the German representative at St. Petersburg, and even before the Austrian answer to the last British-German mediation proposal could reach Berlin, Russia ordered a general mobilization.

The German Emperor, in a

telegram, called attention to the menacing character of the Russian mobilization and the continuance of his own activity in the direction of mediation.

The Tsar Returns Thanks.

On July 31st the Russian Tsar

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AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

sent the following telegram to the German Emperor:

"I thank thee from my heart for thy mediation, which leaves a gleam of hope that even now all may end peacefully. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military operation, which has been rendered necessary by Austrian mobilization. We are far from wishing war, and a long as negotiations with Austria regarding Serbia continue, my troops will not undertake any provocative action."

"I give thee, my word upon it, and I trust with all my strength in God's grace and hope for the success of thy mediation at Vienna and for our countries and the peace of Europe."

To this the German Emperor replied: "In answer to thy appeal to my friendship and thy prayer for help, I undertook mediatory action between the Austro-Hungarian Government and thine. While this action was in progress thy troops were mobilized against my ally, Austria-Hungary, in consequence of which, as I have already informed thee, my mediation was rendered nearly illusory. Nevertheless it continued. But now I am in possession of trustworthy advice concerning the serious war preparations on my eastern frontier as well."

"My responsibility for the safety of my Empire compels me to take counter measures of defence. In my endeavours for the maintenance of the peace of the world I have gone to the extreme limit of the possible. It is not I that shall bear the responsibility for the peril which now threatens the civilized world. I lay it to thy hand to avert

it, even at this moment.

"No one measures the honour and might of Russia, which well I will have waited upon the result of my mediation. The friendship to thee and thy empire bequeathed to me by my grandfather on his deathbed has always been sacred to me, and I have remained true to Russia when it was in grave distress, especially in your last war. The peace of Europe can yet be conserved by thee if Russia decides to discontinue her military measures which threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Even before this telegram reached its destination, the white book says, the mobilization of all the Russian forces which had been ordered on the forenoon of the same day and was openly directed against Germany, was in full progress. When advice regarding this mobilization reached Berlin the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the afternoon of July 31st, was ordered to declare to Russia that Germany, as a counter measure, had declared a state of war, which was to be followed by mobilization should Russia not suspend her military measures inside of twelve hours.

At the same time the German Ambassador in Paris was directed to obtain a declaration from the French Government within eighteen hours whether France would remain neutral in a war between Russia and Germany.

The white book concludes with a statement that Russia's mobilization showed clearly that Russia desired war.

NOTICES.

"THREE CASTLES" PHOTOGRAVURES.

The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes:—

"THE HORSE FAIR" ... by Rosa Bonheur,
"WAGON & TEAM" ... by Rosa Bonheur,
"LADY WITH FAN" ... by Faivre,
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NEW STYLES IN

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IN BLACK, BROWN AND
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\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 Per Pair.

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FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:—

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car Mex. \$1,500
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Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

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A fresh consignment of this milk is expected on or about the middle of September, when it will be on sale at all stores.



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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

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The price of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$23 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

THE NEUTRALITY LEAGUE.

It is amusing to see, from the Home papers arriving by last mail, that, even at the moment when the Old Country was on the brink of the great conflict which has since come into being, the eternal crank was busy airing his views and seeking to sow dissension. Reuter's wires prepared Hongkong readers for some such nonsense, when they announced the resignation of Mr. John Burns and the protests of the ever-glorious and ever-patriotic Mr. Keir Hardie; but probably none of us here quite expected to find an advertisement in some of the English papers—a whole page of it—recommending Englishmen to do their duty and keep their country "out of a wicked and stupid war." "Small powerful, cliques," adds this refreshing announcement, "are trying to rush you into it. You must destroy the plot to-day, or it will be too late." And so on. We have no intention of printing the delectable proclamation in full.

It fills a whole sheet of the *Daily News* and we regret to say—of the *Manchester Guardian*. That a great paper should lend its advertising columns, for the sake of a few hundred pounds, to such twaddle is scarcely conceivable. All trades must live, and it is not unusual for a newspaper to throw away a paying advertisement when it is offered. But any self-respecting paper knows where to draw the line, and does not lower itself to publish mischievous stuff of this sort. There must have been many thousands of disgusted readers among those who patronise the *Manchester Guardian* when this proclamation—by the way it is called a "Neutrality League Announcement"—appeared.

The gem of the whole thing is the "small but powerful cliques" notion. Small cliques? What would the promoters (they are called D. Robertson and Miss Talmadge; we never heard of them before) call a big clique? The British Empire consists of just a few odd millions of people, and how many of them are not in favour of the war? The choice document proceeds to argue that England is not in any way bound in honour to respect her treaty obligations. From the point of view of such people as these, probably not. "Not to put too fine a point on it," and not to speak too nobly, there is, unfortunately, a class of persons, quite excellent in their way and honest to a pin's point, who do not even understand the meaning of the word "honour" in its usually-accepted sense. Scott shows us that when he makes Bailie Nicol Jarvie "ken naething about" Honour—but only Credit. To the Keir Hardiean mind, that which the world as a whole calls honour is mere foolishness or worse. To try to instruct such a mind is waste of time; you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Happily, for one person who thinks with the Neutrality League there are—subsequent events have shown, and will continue to show—some hundreds of thousands who do not.

Songs of Serbia.
It is not generally known that Serbia has the most warlike literature of any nation in Europe. Mr. Chesterton's lines:

For all their wars are merry
And all their songs are sad

do not apply to Serbia, whose songs appear to be merry enough. But the merriment is not of a kind to draw chuckles from the peace-loving party. The themes of their songs are war and love—with war an easy first. One who should know writes of those militant songs:—"They would, if known, astonish Europe; in them breathes a clear and inborn poetry such as can scarcely be found among any modern people." Most of them are historical in origin, and practically all of them are martial in spirit.

Keeping Valour Alive.
Songs of the Serbian war songs have been rendered into English and have recently been published. The translators tell us that nearly all of the ballads, even those of modern composition, are anonymous. Serbia is a nation of poets and warriors, and stirring deeds are generally sung by men who have witnessed or taken part in them. Here are three stanzas from a typical song:—

So, in last year's battle storm
Swooped our Serbian falcon;
Chose the sleekest of the swarm
From beyond the Balkan;
Plucked a puma from his lair,
Carried him away by force,
While we cheered along his course,
Luka Filipov!

To the Prince his prize he bore,
Just as he had won him—
Laid him at the Prince's door,
Not a scratch upon him.
"Prince, a present! And for fear
I will fetch his mate," said queer
Luka Filipov!

Back into the fight he rushed
Where the Turks were flying,
Past his kinsmen boldly brushed,
Leaping dead and dying;
Seized a stalwart infidel,
Wrenched his gun, and like a
spell,
Marched him back—him bleeding
well—
Luka Filipov.

Homesickness.

Looking in a shop window this morning we caught sight of two pictures. They only represented some kind in a country lane, with a dog standing by, but that was enough to send the thoughts flying homewards and to make a man condemned to exile in the East long for the still mistiness of a September morning in England. September, admittedly, is a beautiful month in Hongkong; but how much more beautiful at Home! One thinks of the trees in their transition period between green and gold; of the dew-diamonds sparkling on the hazel bushes; of the faint, indefinable perfume arising from blackberry bushes, damp teasels and belated honeysuckle; and of the chill in the air that briskens and invigorates, and that—But enough. The more one talks of these things, the more homesick one grows, or would grow, but for that matter-of-fact little reminder which is always hanging in the back of the brain of the man who has lived in the East, gone Home, and then come back again; namely, that Home is so much sweeter on paper or in imagination than in reality.

The Oldest Bank.

The Bank of England, which has necessarily to play such a leading part in the crisis, though generally revered as an ancient institution, is not the oldest of the British banks. Child's and Moore's both being founded some years previous to 1891. These in turn must give place to the house of a Babylonian financier, Exile by name, who did business about 700 B.C. Chinese bank notes go back further even than this.

P. and O. Territorialists.

The managing Directors of the P. and O. Company have intimated to members of their staff called out for duty with the Territorial Army that their monthly salaries will be paid in full during their absence and their posts kept open until they return from service with the colours. Other Eastern institutions are doing much the same, but in any case, even if the salary is not continued, wherever there are wives or children they will be provided for.

DAY BY DAY.

LOOK NOT BOWDOWNFULLY INTO THE PAST. IT COMES NOT BACK AGAIN. WISELY IMPROVE THE PRESENT. IT IS THINE. GO FORTH TO MEET THE SHADY FUTURE WITHOUT FEAR, AND WITH A MANLY HEART.—Longfellow.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73; sunshiny.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Mongolia to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.13-18d.

Mr. P. W. Goldring.
Friends of Mr. P. W. Goldring will be pleased to learn that he is improving in health.

Fined for Drunkenness.
William Ramsay, unemployed, was before the Court this morning on a charge of being drunk and incapable. He was fined \$5.

The Fantan Players.
Thirty-four devotees of fan-tan were caught by the police at Shaokwan last evening. Mr. Wood to-day fined each of them \$4, or seven days.

Major C. W. Pearless.
Major C. W. Pearless, South Wales Borderers, who served at one time on the staff at Devonport, has been appointed general staff officer, 2nd grade, Straits Settlements.

Posted to Peking.
Second Lieutenant R. A. Kellie, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted to the Peking Detachment Royal Garrison Artillery, in place of Lieutenant R. H. Fitzroy, transferred to No. 83 Company.

Victoria Theatre.
Readers are reminded of the special performance at the Victoria Theatre to-night, in honour of the D.O.L.I. and R.E. men who are about to leave the Colony. The Cornwallis Band will be in attendance. La Belle Cora and Williams will give their final show, and the Dares will appear for the first time in Hongkong.

Fond of Hongkong.
The attractions of Hongkong apparently have proved too strong for a Chinese, whom Inspector McHardy charged with returning from banishment to-day. This was the fourth time the defendant had disobeyed a banishment order, and Mr. Wood sent him to prison for six months, and in addition ordered a further hours' stocks and twenty-four strokes of the birch.

ON DAIRY FARM PREMISES.

Chinese Let off Because They were "Invited."

Four Chinese were charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with trespassing on the Pokfulam premises of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Evidence was given that the Police made a gambling raid there and surprised a group of men playing in the open. Seeing police, the men scattered, but ten of them were rounded up, and six were found to be Dairy Farm employees, the other four being the defendants.

The first defendant said that they had been asked by a woman, whose name he gave, to go there for a receipt.

Mr. Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm, said that it was possible that the men were asked there, as there was a foreman of the name which they gave, and he often engaged coolies by the day.

On this information, the defendants were discharged.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE AUSTRIANS' POOR SHOW

Have They no Heart For Fighting?

Whatever assistance Germany expected to get from Austria has not been realised so far in this war. Austria, in fact, has been a frank disappointment from the start. She has not shown energy enough, or pluck enough, to justify her in having engaged in war with any state. She has failed miserably in every engagement with Russia and she has now to admit a smashing defeat at the hands of Serbia. The prophets who were of opinion that Serbia could not hope to emerge successfully from engagements with Austria have proved no prophets at all. Almost the first move in the war was the invasion of Serbia by the Austrians and the defeat of the invaders. The plain truth seems to be that the Austrians are fighting without heart. Only thus can the surrender of large bodies of troops be explained away.

No Heart For Fighting.
If the majority of them are of the same mind as one of the writer met, early in August, making for Austria, it is little wonder that they are being well beaten. He went simply because he was ordered to go, but he frankly admitted to having no wish to go, no enthusiasm for fighting. He was far from a coward, but he found it impossible to work up interest in the cause of the quarrel. Quite a different spirit animates the enemies of Austria, and enthusiasm goes a long way in war, even to-day when there is less hand-to-hand fighting than ever. This was made abundantly plain, some while ago, when Greece defeated Bulgaria. By all the laws of war Bulgaria ought to have eaten up Greece. The Greeks are about the worst disciplined troops in Europe; the Bulgarians cannot be far short of the best. Yet the Greeks, animated by magnificent enthusiasm and a high patriotism, actually won. And something of the same kind seems to be operating against the success of the Austrians. Enemies though they are, it must be admitted that they should have done better than they have.

Women who Fought.

A correspondent writes:—The participation of women in the fight at Liege outside Liege, and the use of boiling water when the ammunition ran short, is only what might be expected of the brave people who inhabit the Lowlands. History is full of such incidents as these and when Phillip of Spain endeavoured to proselytise the Dutch he met with the most stubborn resistance from men who knew that their women were heart and soul with them in their struggle. One of the most inspiring stories of that war, which thus found a parallel outside Liege, took place during the siege of Haarlem. Undergoing a time of duress when rats and even boiled leather were doled out to a starving but brave body of defenders, the women took their place beside the men on the ramparts and handled pikes and muskets with the best of them, with the result that Phillip's forces fell back time and time again before their furious defence.

A Warm Welcome.

On one occasion, however, when ammunition fell short and when there were not enough pikes to go round, the women boiled huge cauldrons of tar on the walls of the city and when attacks were made dipped into them hoops of wood, set fire to the boiling tar, and threw them round the necks of their beleaguers who were able to take the place only after many months' close siege and at a cost of 12,000 men. It would seem that the spirit which dominated the Dutch also infused itself into the breasts of their near neighbours and has lasted down the centuries. This fine spirit shows that the Belgian race is certainly worth the fighting for, for its subjection might mean the loss to the world of another fine fighting race.

AT THE END OF A MONTH.

LESSONS FROM THE PRESENT WAR.

V. The Importance of Cavalry.

One lesson which has been learned from the present war is the importance of cavalry. So far as can be gathered from the telegram which relate to the first month of fighting, cavalry have been very largely utilised. Apparently the German cavalry has been largely employed in seeking out that of the Allies and in endeavouring to overthrow it as a preliminary to an attack on the main columns. Obviously, of course, the side which has the scouting qualities of its cavalry seriously crippled is a side heavily handicapped in later fighting, even in these days of aircraft.

What Happened at Compiègne.
It is worth while, therefore, recalling what happened at Compiègne. An official account of that engagement said:—

On August 30th and 31st the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged, and on September 1st a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans which brought about a sharp action in the neighbourhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and until ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell upon our Guards Brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 300 men.

If we remember that from that engagement may be dated the checking of the German advance, we appreciate what a wonderful service the British cavalry did for the Allies that day. It was a sense of this great service, based on a careful study of preceding operations, which tempted us, in our Notes on the Crisis, confidently to say a week ago that the corner had been turned.

A Lesson from Bannockburn.

In a little book on "Warfare in England," Mr. Hilaire Belloc remarks on one important lesson which was learned from the battle of Bannockburn, which was fought just over six hundred years ago. It was this:—"That for the first time since the Romans, infantry standing unshaken proved that they could resist cavalry, however heavy the shock. It decided Orecy, and in the long process of two hundred years changed the art of war." This is most interesting; nevertheless it was long after Orecy that the radical change in the employment of cavalry took place. At Espen, for instance, in 1800, Bonaparte's cavalry tried, without success, to rush the Russian infantry squares in the centre; their failure left the result of the battle doubtful for a long time. Even at Waterloo, Napoleon's cavalry squadrons were harried in vain against the steady British infantry in the centre, and when they failed the defeat of Napoleon was well on the way.

Thanks to British Cavalry.

All through the early stages of the war it was apparent that the German cavalry was being fully employed, exactly as happened in the Franco-German war, when they made a deal of ground by thrusting forward their cavalry in an effort to reach Paris as early as possible. This time it has been less successful, mainly because the British mounted troops were so immeasurably superior to those of Germany. Did not a telegram inform us the other day that the British cavalry could do as it liked with the German? Cavalry may not play the part it once did in warfare, but it still does invaluable work in assisting the infantry, which alone wins battles, to carry out its mission. And this war has made it more than ever clear that with cavalry beaten the task of the infantry is made altogether too difficult, while winning cavalry materially assists towards winning infantry.

THE CHINESE PROGRESSIVES.

Appeal to President to Summon National Assembly.

We understand from Chinese sources that the Progressive party has written to President Yuan Shih K'ai, urging that, as the question of China's foreign relations has of late been causing so much anxiety, a National Assembly should be summoned.

The President is stated to have said in reply that, as the question of the people's suffrage is still in the hands of the Congress, the Assembly had better not be summoned until the matter of the suffrage is settled.

CONTRABAND.

An Important Notification.

A Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday afternoon contained the following notification:—

It is hereby notified that the following articles will be treated by His Majesty's Government as Absolute and Conditional Contraband respectively:—

Absolute Contraband.

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts;
(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts;
(3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war;

(4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;
(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctive military character;

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character;
(7) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war;
(8) Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts;

(9) Armour plates;
(10) Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war;

(11) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

(12) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

Conditional Contraband.

(1) Foodstuffs;
(2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals;

(3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war;
(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money;

(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts;
(6) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts;

(7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones;
(8) Fuel; lubricants;

(9) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war;
(10) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;

(11) Horses and shoeing material;
(12) Harness and saddlery;

(13) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

16th September, 1914.

Settlement of Foreign Claims Against China.

Peking, Sept. 9.—The French Minister in Peking has notified the Government that he has decided to waive the indirect claims in connection with the revolution. This removes the difficulty that stood in the way of the settlement of these claims, and will leave about \$1,200,000 of the sum originally provided for the use of the Government.

TEXT OF GERMAN
ULTIMATUM.WHAT BELGIUM WAS ASKED
TO PERMIT.

A Spirited Reply.

Brussels, Aug. 5.
The following is the text of the Note of August 2 by the German Government to the Belgian Government:

The German Government has received authoritative information according to which the French forces have the intention of marching on the "Meuse" by Givet and Namur. This information leaves no doubt of France's intention to march on Germany through Belgian territory. The Imperial German Government cannot but fear that Belgium, notwithstanding her desires, will not be in a position to repulse without assistance an advance of the French. In so great a development this fact is sufficient proof of a threat directed against Germany. It is the imperative duty of self-preservation for Germany to prevent this attack by the enemy.

The German Government will deeply regret if Belgium regards as an act of hostility against Germany. It is the imperative duty of self-preservation for Germany to prevent this attack by the enemy.

No Hostility Intended.
Germany will not contemplate any act of hostility against Belgium. If Belgium consents, in the war which is beginning, to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Germany, the German Government on its part undertakes, when peace is restored, to guarantee the kingdom and its possessions in their entirety. Germany undertakes under the above-mentioned conditions, to evacuate Belgian territory as soon as peace is concluded.

If Belgium observes a friendly attitude, Germany is ready in agreement with the authorities of the Belgian Government to buy for cash all that will be necessary for her troops and to pay an indemnity for damage caused in Belgium.

If Belgium adopts a hostile attitude against the German troops, and especially puts difficulties in the way of their advance by opposing it with fortifications on the Meuse, or by the destruction of roads, railways, tunnels, or other works, Germany will be obliged to consider Belgium as an enemy. In that case Germany will not enter into any undertaking with the kingdom, but will leave the final regulation of the relations between the two States to the decision of arms.

The German Government has the justified hope that this eventuality will not occur and that the Belgian Government will take the necessary measures to prevent it from occurring. In that case the relations of friendship which unite the two neighbouring States will become still closer and more durable.

Belgium's Reply.

Belgium in its reply stated: "The Note has caused the King and his Government a profound and painful astonishment. The intentions which it attributes to France are in contradiction to the formal declarations which were made to Belgium on the 1st August in the name of the Government of the Republic. Besides, if, contrary to our expectation, a violation of the Belgian neutrality came to be committed by France, Belgium would fulfil all her international duties and her arms would meet an invader with the most vigorous resistance."

"The Treaties of 1839, confirmed by the Treaties of 1870, consecrate the independence and the neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the Powers, and chiefly of the Government of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations. She has done her duty in a spirit of loyal impartiality. She has neglected no effort to maintain and have her neutrality respected. The infringement of her independence, with which she is menaced by the German Government, would constitute a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies the violation of the law. The Belgian Government in accepting the

LANGOON SIKHS'
LOYALTY.

Support for the Raj.

A meeting of the Sikh community of Rangoon was held in the premises of the Sikh Temple in order to consider the present political situation on August 18, at 5-30 p.m.

Dootor Randhir Singh in opening the meeting delivered a stirring speech, dwelling upon the state of affairs in Europe and appealed to Sikhs, young and old, to come forward and serve the King-Emperor with their might, in the shape of money, men and moral support. He said that the English were "Sikhs." They were the chosen people referred to by their Gurus, Teg Bahadur, and hence they were their brothers, and the Sikhs should shed their own blood freely in keeping the honour of the Union Jack unstained.

He was followed by Mr. Ugra Sen, Superintendent of the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Military Police. He reminded the audience of the pre-British period in Indian History and said that those living now in peace and prosperity, could not realise what British government meant for them. History reminded them that at one time the men and women of India were sold like dumb driven cattle for Rs. 1 a head in the bazaar of Ghazi. They were to serve the King-Emperor at the present critical moment bearing three objects in mind: (1) To show their gratitude for what England had done for India during the last 150 years. (2) To preserve themselves and this they could not do without England. If the English Government were withdrawn from India today, it would present a scene like a menagerie with the gates shut and the wild beasts let loose, and anarchy would be inevitable. (3) To help the right. The Government was on the side of "Righteousness" and according to (Sanskrit motto) *Thatta Dharma Thatta Jai* where there was righteousness there was victory they were sure of success.

Subadar Major P. Singh, R. B. spoke in Punjabi. He demanded from Government any work which the Government were pleased to give, and the Sikhs would show to them that no other nation was more loyal than they. He advised the audience to refrain from talking, which might cause excitement, and to help the Government in private and public with all their might and resources.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Veterinary Department, and Sardar Dat Singh followed, and made very stirring appeals. Sardar Bhagwan said the Sikhs' "Loyalty to England" were synonymous.

After this the following resolutions were passed amid applause and with the Sikhs' war cry ending with: "Victory to the Emperor." Resolved that the Sikhs (Kashmiri and Sahijdhari) of Rangoon put themselves and all their resources at the disposal of their beloved King-Emperor unconditionally, so that these may be utilised in any way the authorities may deem proper. They further hope they will be allowed to show their devotion to the Throne in any practical form. Resolved that a War Relief Fund be opened. Resolved that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their Honours the Lieutenant-Governors of Burma and the Punjab and to the press.

An appeal for funds resulted in the collection of Rs. 100 in cash on the spot and Rs. 100 in promises. The meeting dispersed with thanks to the chair and three cheers for the King-Emperor.

pourparlers notified to her would be sacrificing the honour of the nation, and at the same time betraying her duties towards Europe.

"Conscious of the role which Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilisation of the world, she refuses to believe that the independence of Belgium can only be preserved by the violation of her neutrality. Should this hope be disappointed the Belgian Government is firmly resolved to repulse by all means in her power all infringements of her rights."

Reuter.

KAISER AND CZAR.

TEXT OF TELEGRAMS
EXCHANGED.

Objection to Phrase of the Czar's.

Berlin, Aug. 4.
The text of the telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Czar are given in a White Paper issued this evening. The first telegram is quoted as follows:

The Kaiser to the Czar, July 28:

"I have learnt with the greatest concern of the impression which Austria-Hungary's action against Serbia has made in your empire. The unscrupulous agitation which had been fostered in Serbia for years has led to the detestable crime of which the Archduke Ferdinand was the victim. The spirit in which the Serbians murdered their own King and Queen is still alive in that country. You will no doubt agree with me that we too, you and I, as well as all Sovereigns, have a common interest in insisting that all those who are morally responsible for the horrible crime should receive the punishment they deserve."

"On the other hand, I by no means ignore the difficulty which you and your Government meet in resisting the pressure of public opinion. Remembering the strong ties of cordial friendship which have for so long united us I am using all my influence to induce Austria-Hungary to seek a frank and satisfactory understanding with Russia. I confidently hope that you will support my efforts to remove all the difficulties that may yet arise."

Your very sincere and devoted friend and cousin, William."

"A Mean War."

To this the Czar replied on July 29:

"I am glad that you are back in Germany at this grave moment. I urgently ask you to assist me. A mean war has been declared upon a weak country. The indignation, which I share to the full, is in Russia enormous."

"I can foresee that I shall soon be unable to resist the pressure which is being brought upon me, and shall be compelled to take measures which will lead to war. In order to avert a calamity such as a European war would be, I ask you in the name of our old friendship to do everything possible to prevent your ally from proceeding too far.—(Signed) Nicholas."

On July 29 the Kaiser again telegraphed:

"I have received your telegram and share your desire for the maintenance of peace. At the same time, as I told you in my first telegram, I cannot regard Austria-Hungary's action as a 'mean' war. Austria-Hungary knows from experience that Serbia's promises, so long as they remain only on paper, cannot altogether be relied upon. In my view Austria-Hungary's action ought to be considered as an attempt to obtain a full guarantee that Serbia's promises would also be translated into action. In this view I am confirmed by the declaration of the Austrian Cabinet that Austria-Hungary is seeking no territorial conquest at the expense of Serbia. I therefore think that it is perfectly possible for Russia to maintain the attitude of a spectator in face of the Austro-Serbian war without dragging Europe into the most terrible war she has ever experienced."

An Understanding Possible.
"I believe that a direct understanding between your Government and Vienna is possible and desirable—an understanding which, as I have already telegraphed you, my Government is trying to encourage with all the means at its disposal."

"Naturally, military measures on the part of Russia which Austria-Hungary could regard as a menace would precipitate the disaster which we had the wish to avoid, and would also undermine my position as an intermediary, which I, in reply to your appeal to my friendship and assistance, have readily assumed.—(Signed) William."

A Solemn Pledge.
On July 31 the Czar addressed the following telegram to the Kaiser:

"I thank you heartily for your mediation, which arouses the hope

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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will be present to explain how the "57 Varieties" are made, and just why they are so good.

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ARMED ROBBERY.

Desperate Affair at Kowloon City.

Ho Fuk, a ship's cook, unemployed, residing on the first floor of 14, Nga-Fu-tau village, Kowloon City, reports that at 11.45 on the 15th inst., whilst asleep in his bed, he was awakened by some person breaking open a door. He and his wife got up and saw five men on the floor. They closed the bedroom door and opposed the entrance of the robbers. In doing so, his wife placed her back to the door, and she was stabbed in the back twice by some sharp instrument, which was forced through the opening of the door. The men forced the door open and entered, and it was then seen that one was armed with a revolver, one with a dagger, and that one carried a hemp bag. The occupants and his wife were covered with the revolver and told to hand over all their money. The place was ransacked and jewellery, money, etc., to the value of \$130.40 stolen. The robbers spoke the Hakka dialect.

The woman has been sent to the hospital to have the stab wounds treated.

that everything may yet end peacefully. It is technically impossible to interrupt our military preparations, which have been rendered necessary by Austria's mobilisation.

"We are far from desiring a war. So long as our negotiations with Austria on the subject of Serbia continue my troops will undertake no provocative action. I give you my solemn word for it. I trust with all my strength to God's grace, and hope for the success of your mediation at Vienna for the welfare's sake of our countries and for the peace of Europe.—Your cordially devoted Nicholas."

The last telegram is from the Kaiser saying that the Russian mobilisation has rendered his efforts at mediation nugatory, and that the security of the Empire demanding retaliatory measures, the responsibility for the impending calamity would not fall upon him. He once more appeals to the Czar to stop mobilisation in the name of the friendship which has always united the two dynasties.—Daily News.

NOT AN OFFENCE.

A woman was charged, this morning at the Police Court, with cutting grass on the hillside opposite the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. Evidence was given to the effect that the woman was caught cutting the grass on a Government plantation, by a forestry employee; but it was pointed out by the police that this evidence was different from the information which he had given to them that morning. The woman said that she was cutting grass on military ground; and, on the Police stating that they had received a letter from the authorities requesting that they allow this to be done, the defendant was discharged.

TO-DAY'S
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st of Sept. at 2.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 28th of Sept., 1914, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hanyang	20th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
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Tjilamook.....SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjilap.....JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAYA	2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang JAYA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.
First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND-THE-WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA
CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	30th Sept., 10 a.m.	9th Oct.,
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct.,

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. R. E. Bissot, second

engineer, Kweilin, is on leave.

Mr. A. M. Henderson, super-

numery, Hsin Peking, has gone

acting second engineer, Kweilin.

Mr. W. Patton, supernumerary,

Yingchow, has gone supernu-

merary third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. W. G. Ramsay, from

reserve, has gone second engineer,

Liangchow.

Mr. J. E. Rancio, chief engineer,

Kwiling, is on leave.

Mr. R. H. Brown, second

engineer, Liangchow, has gone

acting chief engineer, Kwiling.

Mr. L. E. L. George, second

officer, Faojing, has gone second

officer, Tamsui.

Mr. W. B. Paton, from reserve,

has gone second officer, Faojing.

Mr. O. G. Nore, from leave, has

gone chief officer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. C. R. Meham, chief officer,

Hsin Peking, has gone super-

numery, same ship.

Mr. W. M. Farrell, from leave,

has gone chief officer, Kiangyang.

Mr. R. Pettigrew, chief officer,

Kiangyang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. R. Brown, from leave, has

gone chief engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. N. Hood, acting chief

engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone

second engineer, Kiangkwan.

Mr. C. Molnes, acting second

engineer, Kiangkwan, has gone

third engineer, same ship.

Mr. Heinehal, acting third

engineer, Kiangkwan, is awaiting

orders.

Mr. W. A. Barbour, super-

numery, Laisang, has gone

supernumerary third engineer,

Suisang.

Mr. H. D. Ifila, from leave, has

gone acting chief engineer,

Mausang.

Mr. W. Graham, chief engi-

neer, Mausang, is on leave.

Mr. A. A. Pullen has been

appointed third engineer, Hang-

sang.

Mr. J. Ansell, third engineer,

Hangsang, has gone second

engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. Wilson, second engineer,

Hangsang, has gone acting chief

engineer, same ship.

Mr. D. Smith, chief engineer,

Hangsang, is on leave.

Mr. A. Piper has been appoint-

ed supernumerary third engineer,

Hangsang.

Mr. F. Herbert, from leave, has

gone second officer, Fooksang.

Mr. C. S. Lays, second officer

Fooksang, has gone supernu-

merary, same ship.

Mr. C. R. More, supernumerary

second officer, Fooksang, is on

leave.

Captain G. H. Alcock, from

leave, has gone master, Fooksing.

Mr. T. Croft, from awaiting

orders, has gone chief officer,

Mausang.

Mr. A. B. Jardine, from leave,

has gone third engineer,

Chipsing.

Mr. J. J. O'Shea, supernu-

merary, Suisang, has gone third

engineer, same ship.

Captain P. H. Rolfe, of the

Yuensang, has gone master,

Onsang.

Captain M. Picknell, of the

Onsang, is on leave.

Mr. L. B. Austen, from leave,

has gone second officer, Esang.

Mr. J. G. McFayden, from

awaiting orders, has gone third

engineer, Mausang.

Mr. R. Middlemas, third en-

gineer, Mausang, has resigned.

Mr. W. Crawford, third engi-

neer, Laisang, has gone superu-

merary, same ship.

Mr. J. Ferguson, from leave,

has gone chief officer, Taisang.

Mr. J. McNaught Thompson,

chief officer, Taisang, is awaiting

orders.

Mr. W. W. Hipken has been

appointed supernumerary second

officer, Yuensang.

Mr. S. Smith, supernumerary

second officer, Yuensang, is on

leave.

Mr. L. McLearn, third engi-

neer, Waishang, has gone acting

second engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. Livingstone, second

engineer, Waishang, is on leave.

Mr. H. Thomas has been ap-

pointed third engineer, Wai-

shing.—Shipping and Engineer-

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 18th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sun., 20th Sept. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 20th Sept. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Foosang	Fri., 25th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihsui, Taingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE,
TACOMA & P'LAND,
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE,
TACOMA & P'LAND.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 83' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

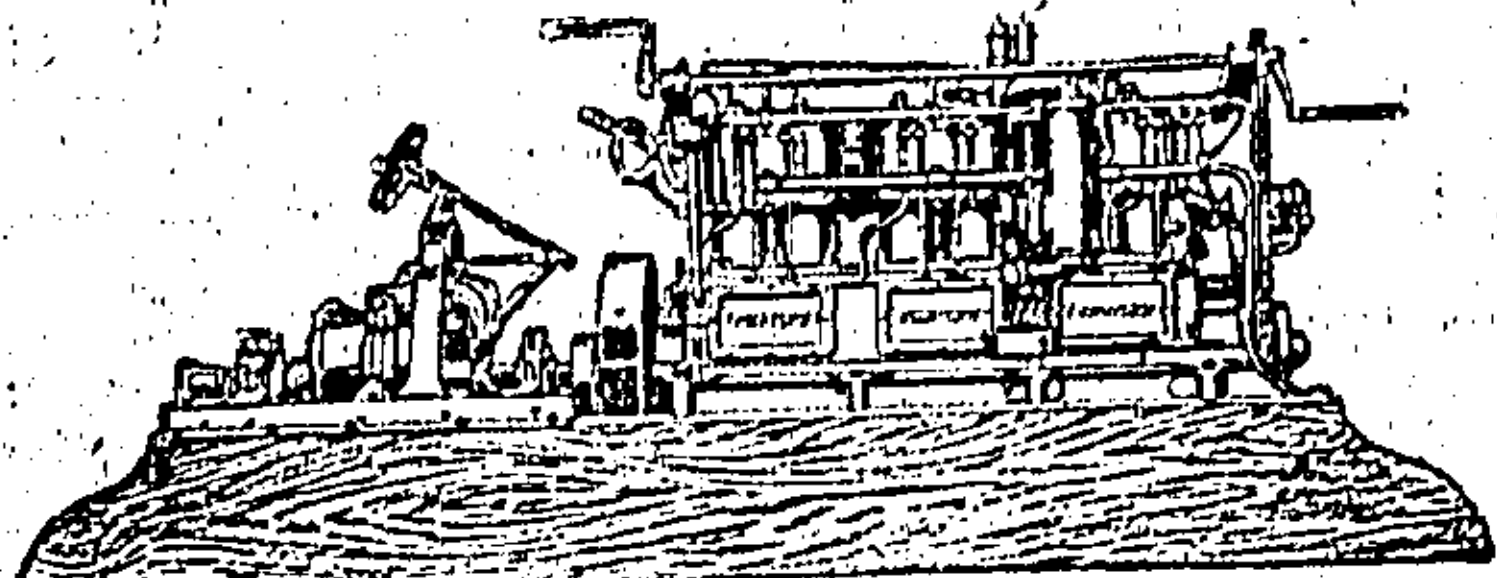
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Furnish 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
Colombo, Port Said	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.			

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C.S'te via K'lung, S'hai & Co.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	28, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Cardigan	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Tacoma & Portland	Shire	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
South America via usual port	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'te, etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo			
Shanghai	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Wosang	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Liangchow	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'tow	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	21, Sept.
Bombay via Straits & Colombo	Candia	P. & O.	21, Sept.
S'atow, Amoy & Foochow	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Nubia	P. & O.	22, Sept.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Oriental	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Foosang	J. M. Co.	25, Sept.
African Ports	Shinchiku M.	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tijlapi	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tijkini	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.C.J. L.	1, half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENVOLICH"

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous, and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 26th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Thursday, September 17th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Saturday, September 19th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 13th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Hothow	Hongkong
Shanghai	Ningpo
San Francisco	Mongolia

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, Sept. 5.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA carrying the mails from the United States is scheduled to arrive at this port on Monday, Sept. 28.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th Sept. and not on the 13th inst. as previously advised.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN left London on Thursday the 6th ult. and is due here on or about Sunday, 20th instant.

The s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York for Hongkong via S'pore and is due here on or about Friday, 25th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA left Singapore for this Port on the 14th inst. and is due here on the 24th inst. at about daylight.

The Mogul Line s.s. ATHOLL left Singapore on the 16th inst. and is expected to arrive here at daylight on the 22nd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1,228, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug., Rice—Chinese.
Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—Chinese.
Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tada, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Musiano, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug., Ballast—S. O. & Co.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained.

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP	DEPTH AT SPRING TIDES	MIN. OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(40' to 50' bottom)	30'	24'	24'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	312'	24'	18'	14'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	24'	18'	14'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	210'	20'	12'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	20'	12'	10'	10'
TAI-KO-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	35'	20'	16'	16'
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	400'	35'	18'	14'	14'
Lamont Dock	312'	24'	18'	14'	14'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. OVER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 17th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1914.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"

The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1914.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 28th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

NAVAL YARD TROUBLE.

Head Carpenter Badly Assaulted.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, eleven Chinese employed at the Naval Yard as carpenters were charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a No. 1 carpenter.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended six of the men and Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended three of them.

Mr. Dixon said the assault was extremely serious, all the defendants were carpenters employed at the Naval Yard, and the complainant was what was termed a No. 1. He was raised to that position some time ago from the position of an ordinary workman and put in the place of one of the defendants (Kwai Hok). This created a lot of ill-feeling in the yard and the defendant, Kwai Hok, was sore about being superseded. About a month ago the complainant was assaulted, but he was not injured very seriously. Since then he had been literally in danger of his life. On Saturday last he was going out of the Naval Yard when a lot of men approached him. Kwai Hok shouted out "strike him." The men rushed upon him and attacked him with rulers. He was struck all over the face and body, but fortunately help was at hand, an Indian watchman who was passing in a ricksha jumping out and running to complainant's rescue.

The complainant was taken into the Naval Yard and attended to by the doctor. There complainant fainted, being so overcome, and he was sent to the hospital and he was there for three days.

Complainant bore out the advocate's statement and in answer to Mr. Preston said he had never asked the fourth defendant for money and he had never told him that he (No. 4) must give him ten cents per day or he would not be allowed to work.

The case was adjourned until Saturday morning. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$150 each, with the exception of No. 7, whose bail was fixed at \$300.

A PARTNERSHIP QUESTION.

Plea of Infancy Falls.

This morning, in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Hazleland, Paines Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Li Pak San sued the Cheung Lung Firm and others to recover \$825.70 for money lent.

At the hearing, Mr. Mason, for Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, obtained judgment by default against two of the partners in the defendant firm, while Mr. Norrington, of Mr. G. K. Ball Brutton's Office, defended the third partner.

Mr. Norrington urged at the hearing that his client was an infant and as such was not liable for a partnership debt.

Mr. Mason combated this point and his Lordship reserved judgment, which he delivered to-day.

His Lordship said that with regard to the plea of infancy raised in this case, he would refer to the judgment which he delivered in August 1910 in the case of Pang Kee and Tang Pan Sang (5, H.K.L.R. 87). In that decision he was of opinion, having regard to the construction to be placed on Section 9 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance 1873, that the plea of infancy cannot even be raised. He was still of that opinion.

Plaintiff's costs with respect to the application to be paid by the defendant in any event.

ALLEGED TERRIBLE MURDER.

CHINESE LADY KILLED AND ROBBED.

Police at Shaokwan Investigating the Affair.

About ten o'clock this morning, the detective staff of the Hongkong Police Force was informed by the police at Shaokwan that an alleged murder and robbery had been committed in that locality.

As we went to press the police were busy investigating the affair but we were able to gather that a Chinese lady, residing at 94, Shaokwan Road, was the victim of the alleged murder and that the motive for the crime was apparently robbery.

Chief Detective Inspector Murison and his assistants have the matter in hand and hope to bring about the solution of that which at present is somewhat shrouded in mystery.

The attack on the unfortunate victim is said to have taken place between the hours of six and nine this morning.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong's Official Committee.

We are advised that the Committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong is as follows:—H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. O. Mol. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; the Hon. Mr. D. Landale; the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak; Mr. A. G. Stephen; Mr. W. Dickson; Mr. A. R. Linton; Mr. G. K. Nuttall; Mr. C. S. Gubbay; Mr. Chan Kai-ming; Mr. Ng Hon-tsz; Mr. Chan Siu-ki; Mr. Ho Tang; Mr. Ho Kam-tong; Mr. Ho Fook; Mr. Tong Lai-tsun; Mr. Chan Lok-tsun; Mr. Wong Kam-fuk.

Sub-Committee.

The sub-Committee is as follows:—The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Chairman; The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. D. Landale; the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak; Mr. A. G. Stephen; Mr. Chau Siu-ki; Mr. Ho Fook.

The Held-up German Liners.

London, August 28, 4.15 p.m.—The proposed American purchase of the German liners held up in New York is causing a controversy, and would meet with a strong protest from the British Government.

6,000 Volunteers in Calcutta. Calcutta, August 27.—Calcutta has achieved a splendid record in the raising of defence forces. The total number of Volunteers of all arms now in Calcutta amount to 6,000 men.

The Maharajah of Bikanir's offer for active service has been accepted.

Simla, Aug. 28.—With reference to the recent reports of the sinking by Germany of the steamer "City of Winchester," Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, of Calcutta, have just received a cablegram that the passengers and crew are now at Delagoa Bay in the care of the City Line Agents.

THE WAR.

HISTORIC DAY IN THE HOUSE.

How Members Heard the Ultimatum.

The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent, writing on August 5, stated:—

Westminster, Tuesday Night. To-day it was ultimatum to Germany, dread document read out by the Prime Minister while men held their breath. Sir Edward Grey was absent; his work over, for the last word of diplomacy—the ultimate artifice for prolonging the peace—here ends.

"An answer by twelve o'clock to-night," said the Prime Minister, sternly—white to the lips he was—such passion, such intensity of excitement at the very heart of the man. For years one has watched Mr. Asquith as lawyer, as statesman, as constitutionalist; who foresaw him as war lord boldly laying his conditions on the German Emperor?

There over the clock sat the Bishop of London, servant of another Prince, whose Kingdom is Peace; that Kingdom now violated by seven Christian nations, with more to follow. Near to the Bishop sat Lord Lansdowne, author of the Morocco Agreement, whence originated those naval and military conversations which to-day echo in thunder. Did he think of Lord Rosebery's sombre warning? one wonders.

The Ultimatum.

The words of the ultimatum were printed out on foolscap—or written on notepaper—ready for recital.

Last night, be it recalled, the King of Belgium had appealed to his Britannic Majesty, and "grave consideration" was promised. This morning, then, a telegram went to Berlin. It recited the facts; the Belgian appeal—the German ultimatum to Belgium—"the categorical refusal" of Belgium to allow troops to cross her territory.

So far preamble. Now came the operative words. "His Majesty's Government protest against the violation of a treaty to which Germany is herself a party. Germany must not proceed—must desist—must render immediate reply."

Cheers at this bold language. But, further, while the message was on its way, Germany had gone further. Belgium had heard from Berlin. She was told, with Prussian candour, that Germany would cross her frontiers, if need be by "force of arms" in order to resist "the French menace."

A shout of hot incredulity greeted the phrase—"French menace."

"And the troops," added the Prime Minister, significantly, "have entered further."

Germany and Sir E. Grey.

With this news in their possession the Government received from the German Ambassador the answer of Berlin to Great Britain.

"Please dispel Sir Edward Grey's distrust,"—so ran Prince Liobnowsky's instructions. "Give him formal assurance that under no circumstances whatever will Germany annex Belgian territory; even if fighting occurs. Tell him we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland to respect neutrality, and what use could we make of a piece of Belgium without a piece of Holland?"

The House listened in astonishment at this reasoning.

"Add that we have unimpeachable information that it is France who means to attack Germany across Belgium. We cannot allow this in a struggle for life and death."

Midnight as Time-Limit.

Mr. Asquith laid down the sheet of paper and picked up

THE BATTLE OF CHARLEROI.

Eyewitness's Graphic Description.

London, Aug. 28.

The Daily News' special correspondent, in Paris, Mr. Carson Hardy, has sent an interview with the railway master of Faini (about 20 miles south-west of Charleroi and near Maubeuge), who was an eye-witness of the desperate battle between the Germans and the allies and who is now a refugee in Paris. In brief, the interview states:—

"On the 22nd as the night came we heard the first sound of the firing. After that the sound of the guns was heard incessantly all night. On the morning of Aug. 23, the dead and wounded of the French troops were sent to Maubeuge one after another ceaselessly. According to what they said, the battle appears to have taken place between Mons and Charleroi. On Aug. 23, the sound of the guns was heard below Mons. Shrapnel shells have been seen flying over the customs house buildings in Finie and Quebe (?) (a Belgian railway station, several miles north of Finie). Then we saw the artillery war between the two armies. The German gunnery was imperfect and hit the mark very rarely. The British artillery forces have occupied an eminence near Mons and have been firing effectively against the congested German forces, inflicting great damage.

On the night of Aug. 23, the artillery battle was continued. The British army has shown itself to be superior. The Germans appeared to be retreating from the ground. According to a report from Charleroi, there was a fierce artillery battle there as the result of which that city was taken by the Germans. But the place was then retaken by the British; thus several times Charleroi passed from one to the other side. According to an automobile detachment which went on military scouting, the French army after the Germans retreated, retook that city. The Germans as they retreated poured shells upon the city. At night, the artillery fight was reopened. At this time, the shells fell 400 yards from the Finie station. I was about to board a train, when I heard a noise of cries from the direction of Quebe (?) The German cavalry wore khaki colour so the people could not distinguish them from the British cavalry. A detachment which was led by the Captain of the French army against the intruders knocked down the officers in command. Also some Germans were taken captive, including generals."

another. He made no comment except this:—It was a reply, "not in any way satisfactory." Germany he added, must give the assurances which France had given in respect of Belgium—must give them by twelve o'clock to-night.

Amid cheers, he walked to the Bar, every eye upon him. He announced, in quick decisive tones:—

"A message from the King, sir, signed with his own hand." He returned up the floor, made his way to the Chair, handed the message from the King to the Speaker, who rose, and every head was uncovered.

"Grave emergency"—that was the message, wherefore must the House be informed of Proclamations issued by his Majesty. Reservists were called out; Territorials were embodied. It meant that Peace lay a-dying—nay, was already dead.

FRENCH NAVAL CHIEF.

Admiral de Lapeyriere.

With his firm lips tight set beneath his short, curly, white beard, with his twinkling, alert eyes and the air of dapper smartness that is characteristic of the French naval officer, Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere, Commander-in-Chief of the French Battle Fleet, might stand for a type of the senior officer of his service. He has held commands in more waters than falls to the lot of most French officers. The Far East, Iceland, the Atlantic, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean have been in turn the scenes of his service during the last thirty years, and now, or, rather, since September, 1912, he holds the rank of Commander in Chief of the French Navy, and presumably now has supreme direction, under the Ministry of Marine, of the naval forces of his country.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere was born at the village of Oastera-Lecouris, in the South-West of France, sixty-one years ago. The district which gave him birth, one of the most thinly populated in France, a land of endless pastures with but a few old-world, decaying towns, takes pride in having given, in the same generation, not only an Admiral-in-Chief, but also a President, to France, for M. Fallieres, the last French President, was born only ten years earlier at Mezin, a few miles away across country from the birth place of Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere.

As a young commander in China, the Admiral had the opportunity, rare for French naval officers, of seeing active service. He was in charge of a flotilla of hastily armed steamers at the battle of Foo Chow, and distinguished himself by his courage and initiative. One Chinese gunboat he took by boarding, himself leading the attacking party.

English Tradition Followed.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere is a strong advocate of the system of personal control of a naval commander over his fleet, exercised from the fighting line itself. He takes his place in the conning tower of his flagship when his ships clear for action in manoeuvres, and never leaves his post until the engagement is over, watching each phase of the conflict as it develops around him, and taking his decisions undisturbed by the roar of the heavy guns and the quivering of his ship under the recoil. Here, again, the Admiral, who may be termed the Sir John Fisher of the French Navy, is at variance with the views of some of his staff. He follows the English naval tradition in remaining as close as possible to the operations of his fleet. The General Staff on the contrary, favour the German custom of keeping the admiral commanding outside the actual fight, in an isolated ship, beyond the range of the enemy's fire, where he may work out his dispositions under less distracting circumstances. Energetic popular with his subordinates, both officers and men, and a close student of persons of modern naval warfare, Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere is a good example of the best qualities of the French sailor. It is never doubted in France that the leadership of the French Navy in case of war has been entrusted to good and capable hands.

What the Wilhelm der Grosse did.

London, August 28.—The Wilhelm der Grosse was painted black and stopped the Union Castle Line's Galicia, and the Royal Mail Line's Arlanza, destroying the wireless on both.

She also took two British Reservists from the Galicia. Otherwise no harm was done.

SINKING OF THE AMPHION.

Official News of the Naval Disaster.

August 7.

At 10.30 last night (says the Daily News) the Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement:—

"H.M.S. Amphion sunk this morning after striking mine.

"Paymaster C. D. Gedge and 130 men lost.

"Captain and 16 officers and 135 men saved."

At one o'clock this morning the Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following further information:—

In the course of reconnoitring, after the mine layer Konigin Luise was sunk, the Amphion this morning struck a mine and foundered.

The fore part of the ship was shattered by the explosion, and practically all the loss to the crew ensued from this cause.

All not killed by the explosion were taken off by the destroyers' boats before she sank.

Shortly before the news of the disaster was made known, the Admiralty issued a warning to shipping that a line of mines had probably been laid by the Konigin Luise prior to her being sunk from Aldeburgh Ridge to lat. 52.10 N. long 2.25 E.

Captain C. H. Fox, who commanded the Amphion, was a midshipman on the Calliope which escaped from Apia, Samoa, in 1889 from a terrible and devastating storm. He was one of the officers commended for his conduct at the time.

Rescued Landed.

Harwich, Aug. 7.

Captain Fox and some of the survivors of the Amphion have been landed at Shotley Barracks.

Paymaster Gedge and over one hundred men were killed.

The captain, 18 officers, and 135 men were saved.

Twenty German prisoners of war who were confined in the fore part of the ship were killed in addition.

The Amphion was a light unarmoured cruiser of 3,440 tons displacement. She was completed in 1912, and her best speed was 27 knots.

She was the parent ship of the Third Torpedo Flotilla which sank the German mine-layer Konigin Luise; she was apparently sunk by one of the mines placed in the North Sea by that vessel.

Anxious women are waiting with drawn faces at the pier head. So far no official news has been issued.

It is now stated that it was not the Amphion, the parent ship of the Third Torpedo Flotilla, which destroyed the mine-layer Konigin Luise, but the new destroyer Lance.

Only four shots were fired, but all found their mark, and the German ship was smashed to such an extent that she sank in a few minutes.

The crew of the Lance and other vessels did all that was possible to save the crew of the enemy's ship, and I am informed that 28 of them, some of them terribly wounded, were brought in to Shotley Barracks last night. Several of the men died during the night.

The survivors express astonishment at the accuracy of the Lance's fire.

Appointed to Tientsin.

Lieut. A. C. Vicary, Gloucester Regiment, has been appointed adjutant of the 2nd Battalion at Tientsin, North China, in succession to Captain A. F. Chapman, whose three years have expired. The new adjutant of the 2nd Gloucesters joined the regiment in February, 1908, as second lieutenant, and was promoted lieutenant in January, 1914.

DAY BY DAY.

Telephone Stolen.

Mr. Batt, of the China and Japan Telephone Company, reports that some person has stolen from an unoccupied floor of 170, Des Voeux Road Central, a telephone valued at \$35.

Friend Suspected.

A Chinese woman named Susie Young, of 156, Des Voeux Road Central, reports that some person stole from a trunk in her house \$1,125. She suspects a male friend.

Bitten by Dog.

A boy named Kwok Ping has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from bites to his shoulder inflicted by a dog at the Star Ferry Pier yesterday. The dog had a collar on, but no muzzle.

To-morrow's Auction.

Attention is called to the auction, to-morrow, by Mr. G. P. Lammert, of a quantity of suit lengths and sporting goods. The sale was postponed from last week, and the goods displayed are well worth attention. To-morrow also, Mr. Lammert is selling Dr. Bell's furniture at the Superintendent's House, Government Civil Hospital.

The Hongkong Magazine.

The September number of the Hongkong Magazine is to hand, and proves a most readable issue. It maintains the magazine's reputation as a publication full of crisp, entertaining matter, and is well spiced with local comment. Among its features may be mentioned the sixth of a series of "Tales of the Far East," an interesting article entitled "The Re-birth of a Patriot," some chatty matter on Hongkong and the war, and a further instalment of a most readable serial story. It is an excellent 20 cents' worth.

Captain C. F. Corbett, R.N.

Captain C. F. Corbett, who returned to England a few months ago from a two years' commission in command of the cruiser Hura, in the Far East, has joined the Admiralty War Staff, having been appointed for duties in the Intelligence Division.

THE "57."

Local Exhibition of Heinz Famous Varieties.

To say that the Heinz fifty-seven varieties of comestibles are noted for their excellence is very much like saying that Singers are noted for sewing machines or that Wales produces coal. However, with a view to educating the taste of those people who have preferred the prepared and preserved foodstuffs of other food packers, Messrs. H. J. Heinz and Company, Pittsburgh, have sent their representative, Mr. N. W. Stevens, on a tour of the world with samples of their products. At the moment he is installed at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company's establishment, Hongkong, and samples of the fifty-seven varieties are daintily laid out on a special counter. There one can have samples served hot, or individual samples. A line to be recommended, if one may particularize, is the cream soups which can be obtained there.

One great feature of this well-known firm, and no doubt one that has materially assisted it in reaching the pinnacle of success it has, is that a purchaser of their Varieties, if not satisfied after tasting, can return the purchase and have the money in full refunded.

The exhibition will be held for a week, and then Mr. Stevens leaves for the north. He will return in November, however, on his way to Australia. In Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai, similar exhibitions were wonderfully successful.

[illegible]

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.
July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* offers that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.
Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade a flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises immunity to Luxembourg.
August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet orders for action. Martial law at Malta.
August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.
August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of

Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Austria's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Chivrol. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlenmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in attack attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Alliance. Russians occupy German territory; capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between

Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiler. Prussians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbian rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetter. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British recruits total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$27,000. Germans occupy Lunaville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortress of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fight reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. French German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. German announced that German destroyers in Louvain around intense

indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 30; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians maintain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haelen. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war. September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with

equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Craiova. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunaville. German 1st wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunaville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Krasnaya, and occupy Czernovitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

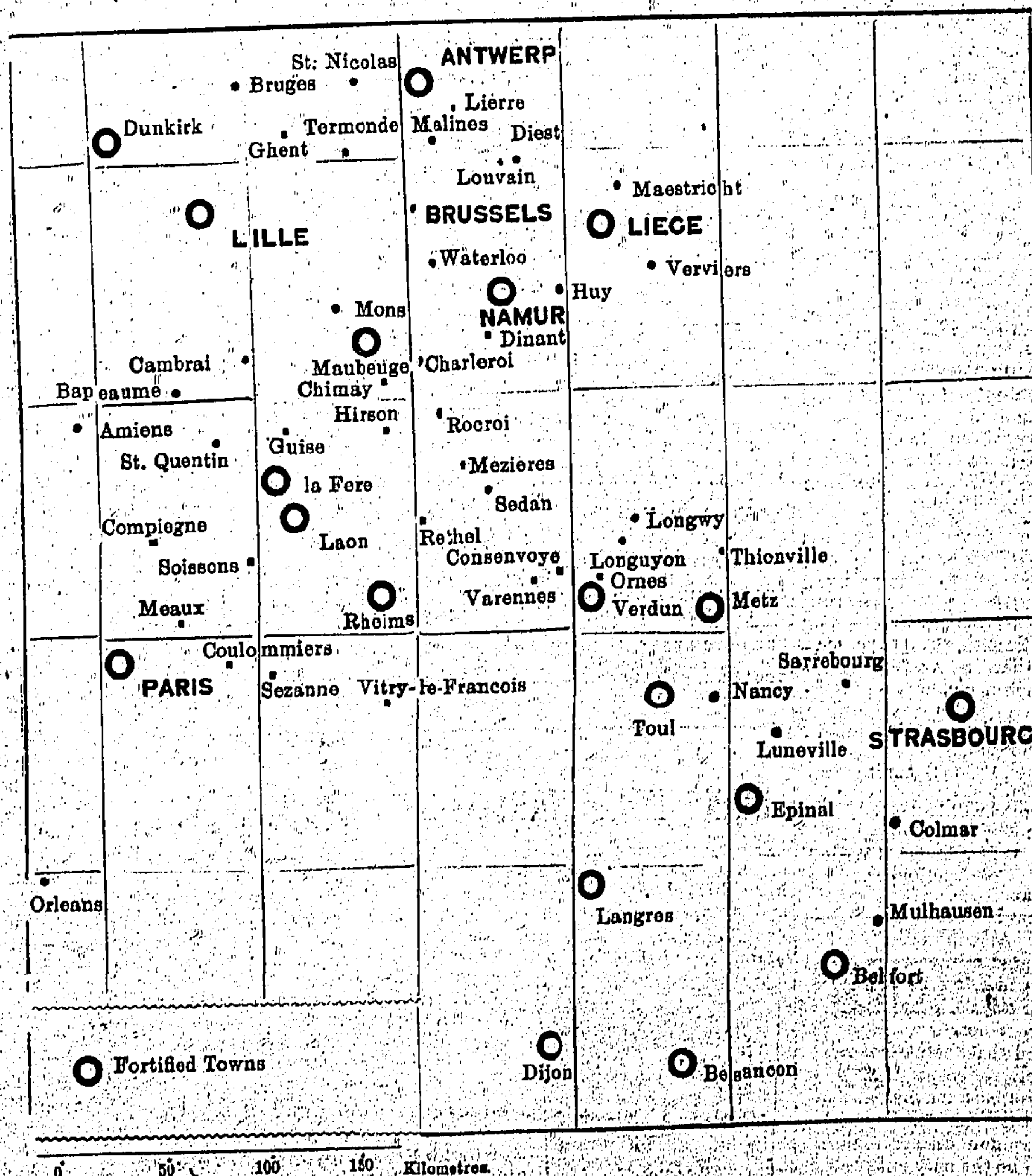
Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Successfully Concluded. On Aug. 1 the great Clincher plantation rubber tyre demonstration tour throughout Great Britain (under R.A.C. observation) successfully concluded, and despite the most grueling and sun-scorching weather, the tyres behaved splendidly.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: (Varennes, Consenvoye, Ornes).

EXCHANGE.

Selling

R/T	1/9 3/4
Demand	1/9 13/16
30 d/s	1/9 3/4

ending 317.11
70 cents for 1913.
50 cts. year ending 6.26

WILL THE FOREIGNERS
BE EXPELLED?

What the Jurists Say.

A legal correspondent, writing to the *Manchester Guardian* on August 4, said:—

That part of the population of the United Kingdom which, through birth in foreign countries and of foreign parentage, without naturalisation in the United Kingdom, is classed as alien runs to several hundred thousands; in Manchester and elsewhere many thousands of German and Austrian subjects who accept the United Kingdom as their place of domicile are anxiously considering the possibilities of expulsion. The law of nations, deficient in many other respects, gives no certain answer, but the practice of European countries, and especially of Britain, is reassuring to those who fear the withdrawal of hospitality.

Even so far back as the 27th year of Edward the Third, 500 years and more before our own boasted civilisation, the Statute of Staples provided that foreign merchants, on the breaking out of war with their country, should have 40 days in which to depart with their goods, and 40 more if prevented by accident from availing themselves of the first grace, with liberty to sell their goods.

According to Professor Westlake, one of the authorities on international law, the modern practice goes much further. A right of residence during "good behaviour," with safety to their effects, was allowed to French and Spanish subjects by the British declarations of war in 1756 and 1762, and many treaties expressly stipulate for the right, though in this respect there do not appear to be any obligations between Britain and Germany or Austria. Treaties and all other obligations are, of course, subject to acts of State dictated by the public safety, and Professor Westlake accepts it as an axiom that no treaty can bind a Government to allow foreigners to remain in the country during war if it believes that "such a course would be dangerous to the State, either from reasonable suspicion entertained of individuals or from the special circumstances of the case as affecting classes of persons."

Modern Opinion Against

Expulsion.

But in modern warfare there appears to be no more recent precedent than 1870, when the French expelled Germans from the Department of the Seine, and required them either to leave France or to retire to the south of the Loire. The necessity for such a measure was questioned at the time, and has been questioned since. Hall, one of the greatest authorities on international law, says that in recent wars express permission to remain has always been given, and the sentiment of the impropriety of expulsion has become so strong of late that when the Government of the National Defence in France took this step in 1870 "it appeared to be generally thought that the measure was a harsh one." "It is scarcely probable," he adds, "that the feeling which showed itself would have been entertained unless public opinion was not only moving in advance of the notion that persons happening to be in a country at the outbreak of war between it and their own State ought to have some time for withdrawal, but was already ripe for the establishment of a distinct rule allowing such persons to remain during good behaviour." "Public opinion," continued by the *Emancipator*, is curiously enough, the only foundation of international law, and as collected by a classic and conservative jurist there can be no question of a departure from that which has been sanctioned by general practice. "Even if Britain becomes a belligerent State, those of our so-called 'enemies' who, refraining from hostile acts, choose to remain among us will be permitted to do so without let or hindrance."

BATTLE OF MONS.

BRITISH FIGHT
OVERWHELMING ODDS.

Machine Guns' Terrible Work.

The *Times* American correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

The battle between the allied forces and Germans that took place at Mons and Cambrai was one of the most desperate and appalling in history. The British troops had to fight immediately after a long and exhausting march. They hardly had time even to make trenches. With great valour they charged the Germans who, though overwhelmingly superior in numbers, were obliged to retire. The invaders, apparently with the determination of sacrificing four or five men for every British soldier, hurled themselves against the left flank of the Allies, who took up their position at the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre canal.

The Anglo-French forces being unable to maintain their position, General Joffre ordered a retreat all along the line. The Germans hotly pursued the retreating armies with aeroplanes, armoured motor-cars, and cavalry. The British suffered heavy loss, but there was no confusion and no panic among them, and their morale is excellent. Certain British regiments lost every one of their officers. It is believed that the loss of the Germans was much heavier than that of the Allied forces.

The German commander constantly sent up fresh reinforcements with unstinted profusion to make good their losses. The Germans advanced in such close formation that they furnished splendid targets for the artillery of the Allied forces, and were literally mowed down by the exploding shrapnel and the leaden hail of machine-guns. But they still advanced, regardless of the cost, pharaging over the dead bodies of their comrades.

There seemed to be no end to the stream of German soldiery, which swept on like a tidal wave. The infantry fire of the Allies was not so effective as that of the machine-guns, which did terrible work and killed a great number of the German cavalry. Aviators performed splendid work in reconnoitring.

Royal Permission.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned gentlemen His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—Third Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Major David Stephen Robertson, Military Attache to His Majesty's Legation at Peking; Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Colonel Clarence D. Symple; Fifth Class of the Order of the Striped Tiger, Mr. Robert Buchanan; Mauchan, Superintendent Engineer of the Kiangnan Dock; Seventh Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Mr. Albert William Delaney Lee, Assistant Secretary in the Chinese Postal Administration; Eighth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Mr. John Rudland, Postal Assistant; Third Class, Order of the Excellent Crop, Edward Guy Hillier, C.M.G., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking; and Ernest Godfrey Byrne, of Hankow. Fourth Class, Order of the Excellent Crop, Richard Carson, Allen, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Peking.

SILIMPOPO COAL
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo)

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping duties and charges.

A BUNE

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Korea, with the American Mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive here on Monday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Korea, American, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Halphong & Pakhoi—Per HANOL, 18th inst., 9 a.m.

Bangkok—Per ANNA, 18th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 18th inst., 10 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 18th Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Shanghai & N. China—Per NINGPO, 18th Sept., 11 a.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 18th Sept., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th Sept.

Amoy—Per TAI-SANG, 19th inst., 9 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per NAMSANG, 19th inst., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUEN-SANG, 19th inst., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 19th inst., 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th Sept.)

Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG, 19th inst., 4 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per YUNNAN, 19th Sept., 4 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per KUMSANG, 19th Sept., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Sept.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HANYANG, 20th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M., Sept. 20th, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—HAI-TAN, 22nd inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia)—Per AWA MARU, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUCHOW, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY 23rd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd Sept., 10 a.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUI-CHOW, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIN-HUA, 23rd Sept., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TANGO MARU, 24th Sept., 10 a.m.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUI-CHOW, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIN-HUA, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Cordillera, Fr. s.s. 3024, Marse, 17th inst. —Yokohama, 18th inst. Gen.—M.M.

Copack, Br. s.s. 2371, S.W. Hamer, 17th inst. —Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—D. & O.

Tronto, Br. s.s. 3055, J. J. Thorndike, 17th inst. —Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—D. & O.

Riojan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2377, Y. Yamaguchi, 18th inst. —Keelung, 14th inst. Gen.—D. & O.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2369, S. Suga, 17th inst. —Japan, Sugar—D. & O.

Sashu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1519, K. Hattori, 17th inst. —Swatow, 16th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Harley, Grange, Br. s.s. 2395, Seaboard, 16th inst. —Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen.—Order.

Shanai, Br. s.s. 1233, Simon, 17th inst. —Hobow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

September 16.

Mexico Maru for Victoria via Keelung

Indien for Copenhagen via Singapore

Kailong for Haiphong via Hankow

Tungshing for Saigon

Kwanglee for Canton

Penang Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

Haimun for Foochow via Swatow

Tibodas for Batavia

Auraman Maru for Milke

Telemachus for Dalny via Shanghai.

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 16.

Chusan for Amoy

Tosa Maru for Kobe

Yiddo for Yokohama via Shanghai

H. Grange for Liverpool via Sabany

September 17.

Hongkong for Haiphong via Hobow

Vang for Swatow

Taihuun for Shanghai

Mongolia for San Francisco via K'lung

Chihli for Swatow

Tronto for Hull via Shanghai

Wosang for Canton

Copack for Batavia via Singapore

Amoy for Bangkok

Sashu Maru for Canton

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China—Agapenor, P.

Ludwig, Arabis, Norderny.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Brazilia, Cordillera, Goeben, H.

techi Maru, Indran, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Siam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China—Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Perseus, Phemius.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China—Elitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Benarty, Canton, Glenroy, M.

chacn, Myrmidon, Nubis, Peking Svor.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China—Achilles, Bras.

illa, Childe, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal—Miyasaki Maru, Aenne Rick-

mers, Helgoland, Deucalion, Keemu.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Sept. to 20th Sept., 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
1st Sept.	10.15	4.15	7th Sept.	10.15	4.15
2nd Sept.	10.15	4.15	8th Sept.	10.15	4.15
3rd Sept.	10.15	4.15	9th Sept.	10.15	4.15
4th Sept.	10.15	4.15	10th Sept.	10.15	4.15
5th Sept.	10.15	4.15	11th Sept.	10.15	4.15
6th Sept.	10.15	4.15	12th Sept.	10.15	4.15

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London, 14th Sept. 1914.

ALEXANDRA CAVE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 10.00—Pressure has decreased very slightly over south-western districts. A shallow depression still extends from the China Sea to the east of Luzon.

No returns from Japanese stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbour- E. or variable hood. winds, moderate to light; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1. tween H.K. and Looe.

4 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1. tween H.K. and Hainan.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

17th Sept., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force.

Wootstock 7a 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Hakodate 6a 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Tokio 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Kobe 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Nagasaki 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Kagima 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

Osaka 29.87 68 90 nw 2 bc

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